

Any number of squares will be charged in proportion. All advertisements marked (tf) till forbid will be continued till ordered out and charged as

[From the National Intelligencer.]
IF IN ANY WAY, THE RIGHT WAY.

The subjoined communication, which we find in our able contemporary, the Charleston Courier, will suffice to show that there are

those in South Carolina who, rising above the distempered passions of the hour, can still address to their fellow-citizens counsels of prudence, expressed in words befitting the dignity of a great transaction.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.
WHAT SHALL THE CONVENTION DO?
To this question the common answer is, that

Is this the way of dignity and decorum in which intelligent people perform a great

and solemn duty? It would be, on the contrary, to do the most important act in the life of a nation with less deliberation than is usually bestowed on a road bill, for establishing a

ferry or constructing a bridge. It would be to pull down one government for the erection of another with not so much reflection or advisement of friends as we think necessary

when about to build a house or buy a farm or begin a new branch of business. It would set aside self-respect, the courtesy due to the neighboring States, the deference to the world's judgment, shunned everywhere, among civil

judgment observed every where among civilized States. Can the Convention proceed with such precipitation, in so momentous an affair, if they have regard for man in their hearts or the fear of God before their eyes?

What, then, shall the Convention do? Adhere, I reply, to the revolutionary precedent. Follow in the traces of the men, who are, on this occasion, our guides, example, and inspi-

have reached the point in the progress of events which they held in 1774. What was their mode of proceeding? The thirteen Colonies did not secede independently, one of an

...ines did not secede independently, one of another. They seceded in a body. The leading Colony of 1774 did not secede first and call on its neighbors to follow its example. It led in this war: it appointed delegates to a joint Con-

gress, designated a place, named a day, and communicated its proceedings to the other Colonies. Let the Convention do likewise, and wait the orderly course of events. It is replied,

impatiently, that we are weary of waiting; that we have already waited for years amid vain complaints, remonstrances, and threats of resistance to wrong? So did the men of 1774. They had waited, and complained, and threat-

They had aimed, and complained, and threatened for many years. We have followed them, so far, step by step. Let us follow them, step by step to the end.

But, it is said, we need not wait for co-opera-

tion from our neighbor, we are sure of it in due time. How are we sure of it? One gentleman or another writes a letter, or a town meeting passes resolutions, or an orator makes a speech,

or a Governor advises a Convention, or a Legislature calls one, and forthwith we cry out Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida will certainly co-operate. *Nothing short of the definite action of the State's mirrors.* There has been

none. What kind of co-operation has been offered us? We have had profilers of service from volunteer companies in various quarters. They are ready to fight the battles of South

Carolina; to make her field the seat of war—the Netherlands of North America for the strife of North and South. Surely this is not the co-operation we desire. This is not forming a Southern Confederacy.

The men of 1774 were quite as sure as we can be of the co-operation in due time of all the Colonies. Perhaps they were more sure; and yet notwithstanding this conviction, their first

step was to unite their councils. Massachusetts did not dissolve her union and then invite co-operation. She invited united council first, and through that council severed her union

with Great Britain. The Colonies proceeded systematically, with the nicest judgment. We profess to make their conduct our example. Let us imitate it. Their mode of proceeding

It is objected that to call a Congress of States while the States are still in the Union, would be unconstitutional. What is this but

to say that in the midst of a revolution a measure is revolutionary? Was not the Congress of 1774, called, as it was, two years before the Colonies were out of the union with England,

quite as much in opposition to the Laws and Constitution of the mother country? The men of that day, with all their moderation, stood on no idle punctilio. In this as in everything

Suppose it to be certain—though it is not—that every Cotton State will go out of the Union independently one of another. This is

not what we want. We have no wish to see an anarchy of States. We desire to have a Confederacy of the South. To attain this we must unite the States first, and act afterwards.

It is the simple question, in a word, whether we shall put the horse before and the cart behind, or reverse this legitimate arrangement of horse and cart.

Certainly there is none for haste. What is a month, or six months, or a year in the life of a nation. More haste, less speed in affairs of State as well as in those of private life. The

question is how to proceed rightly, no matter what time may be required. Let the Convention be as quick as they please in the right direction. Let them establish the Southern

Congress forthwith. We are in advance. Let us keep our position; but let us form the Southern Congress first, and secede afterwards.

It will destroy the regular continuity of the work before us. It will introduce new issues and convert an ordinary adjustment of affairs be-

tween States into a premature and unnecessary conflict. It will involve a guerilla war of single States, when we want to march in compact column of the whole South to certain success.

I repeat, then, let the Convention appoint delegates to a Southern Congress, designate the place, name the day, communicate their proceedings to all the slave States, and wait the orderly course of events. They need not be

It is the privilege, perhaps the duty, of every

citizen to express his opinions freely in all great emergencies of State. I give mine for what they are worth. I have no personal interests, present or prospective, to subserve. I am con-

scious of no motive but an anxious desire to secure the welfare of the State. I believe that a strict conformity, as far as possible, to the mode of action prescribed by our forefathers, in a condition of affairs similar to the present

will most effectually promote the attainment of the object that we have in view; that any other course will tend to complicate and embarrass our proceedings. I do not stop or pause.

but only go on in the right course and in exact order.

THE LAST WORD.

A SOUTHERN JOURNAL OPPOSED TO CARRYING WEAPONS.—The New Orleans *Picayune* comes

out manfully against the shabby practice of carrying concealed arms, which it justly denounces as the act of a dastard. "It is not," says the *Picayune*, "with such stuff that civilized society were ever made up. That in New Orleans respectable people

N. C. CONFERENCE.—The account of the late

Conference of the M. E. Church, held at Salisbury, and the list of appointments which appear to-day were kindly furnished us by members of the Conference, for which he has

our thanks.